

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

HAVE ESTABLISHED
an unequalled reputation for tone, touch,
artistic construction and lasting qualities.

GUARANTEE

for

FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

MOUTRIE'S.

1806

TO LET.

A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 10, Des Vaux Road Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.), comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms with Outfitted and Specially Repaired and Renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity of the Banks and Shipping Offices. Rent moderate.
Apply to—
MOW FUNG & Co.,
10, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [303]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Daddell Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Ladeckor & Co.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [285]

TO LET.

NO. 41, THE PEAK, adjoining Peak Club for six months. Furnished. Garden.
Apply to—
F. C. JENKIN,
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. [279]

FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish some of their Tregunter Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are especially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [205]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

For two months from the end of March.
A FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, at the PEAK.
Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN,
Care of GILMAN & Co.,
25, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 18th Feb'y 1916. [304]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

From 1st April, 1916.
NO. 3, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [283]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. 6-Roomed House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms. Vacant from 1st March.
Apply—
HARRY WICKING & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1916. [255]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 8 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

THE KENNELS, 108, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENG," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with bathroom.
Ordnances and Grass Tennis Court. Specially available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID HASSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [111]

TO LET.

OFFICES in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, Second Floor, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wm. Meyerink & Co.
Apply—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators,
WM. MEYERINK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [252]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [106]

TO LET.

NO. 8 and 10 MOUNTAIN VIEW.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS
Hongkong, 13th November, 1915. [97]

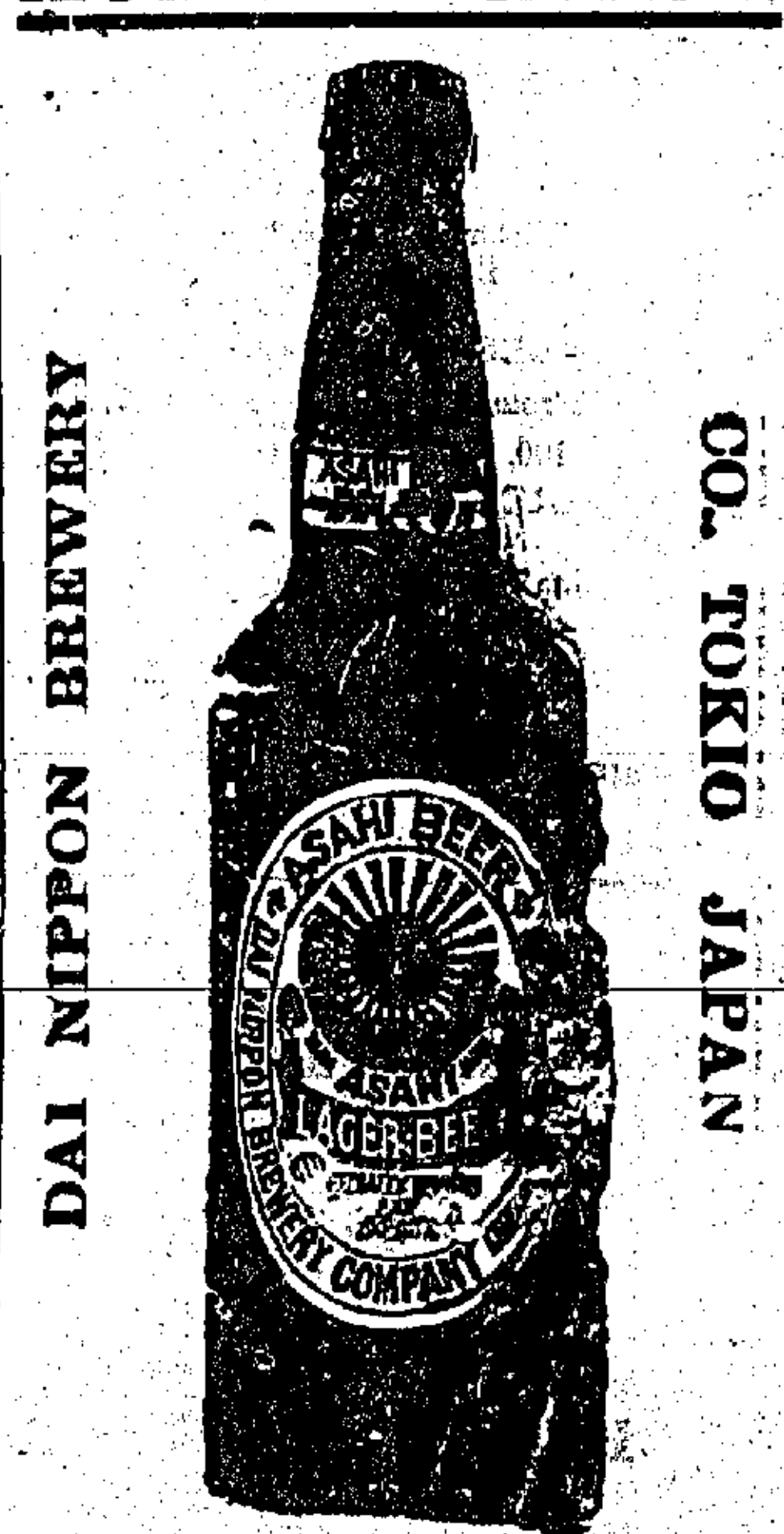
TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toto Kien Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS
MITSU RUSSAN KAISHA
HONGKONG.
108

TO END SCIATICA

Little's Oriental Balm is good to be sure, but it's true, TGO. soothes the stinging, biting, nerve. Brings instant relief to pain and continued use brings permanent relief. Take a little in your hand and rub in where the pain is. The pain is there no more.
Many thousands of sufferers have already blazed the path in using this miraculous remedy. To-day they boast about their good health and freedom from pain. You will be able to boast yourself. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will do the work.
Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
[88-19]

BRITISH SHIPS FOR BRITISH

MEN.

WHAT CROMWELL DID WE CAN DO AGAIN.

[BY A BARRISTER.]

A certain politician once said that, if you want to raise a cheer from a British crowd, talk about British ships. And he was right. There is no subject on earth that comes so near to the hearts of British people as shipping. Our fleet, both fighting and mercantile, are dearer to us than anything else, dearer even than men in khaki—and that is saying a lot.

Throughout history British patriots have fostered British shipping. At different times foreigners have secured great privileges from our kings and Parliaments, but when patriotism boomed, it was always from British shipping that the hand of the foreigner was first excluded. Every schoolboy knows, or should know, of the famous Navigation Act passed by Cromwell in 1651 and re-enacted by Charles II. when the Stuarts came back to their throne. No Act of Parliament ever did more to foster British trade and to assert British supremacy upon the high seas. By this Navigation Act the overseas trade between British ports, both at Home and in the Colonies, was strictly confined to British ships, and it was laid down that British ships must be manned by British crews. We have departed so far from this sturdy trade patriotism that it is worth while to look back and see how patriotic our old shipping laws were.

Cromwell's Navigation Act was passed, to quote its own words, "for the increase of shipping and encouragement of the navigation of this nation, wherein under the good providence and protection of God the wealth, safety, and strength of this kingdom is so much concerned." Never did a truer or nobler sentiment find expression in an Act of Parliament.

THE GREAT CHARTER.
Let me put down the three principal provisions of this great Act:—
1.—No goods to be imported from the Colonies except in British ships.
2.—British coasting trade to be reserved for British ships.
3.—British ships must have British masters, and at least three-fourths of the crew must be British.

These were no new principles so far as theory was concerned. But previous attempts to encourage British shipping had failed. Thus, in 1381 King Richard II. made it law that—

"None of the King's liege people do from henceforth ship any merchandise in going out or coming within the realm of England in any port but only in ships of the King's liegeance."

But this Act was rendered practically useless only a year afterwards. The kings of those days could not get on without the money and favour of wealthy foreigners like the party Whips to-day. So they had to grant them privileges.

In 1463 another attempt was made to secure British shipping for the British, but that again failed. In 1603 the great Sir Walter Raleigh complained to James I. that Dutch ships were ousting British ships even in our own trade. In those days the Dutch were our great rivals in overseas trade. It was for the purpose of defeating Dutch competition that the Navigation Act of 1651 was passed. And well it succeeded. In twenty years the tonnage of British shipping doubled, and all over the world British ships carried British supremacy. For two hundred years British shipping remained supreme. Our coastal trade remained entirely British, and in all parts of the globe British ships were the Carleton of all nations; British ships continued to be manned by British crews. Then came the age of cheapness. "Cheap and nasty" became our national watchword.

I cannot trace in detail how the great principles of Cromwell's Navigation Act came to be set aside. Many bites were made at the cherry, and in the end only the stone remained.

This long code of patriotic legislation came to an end in 1854, and in this year of grace, when patriotism is again booming, there is now no necessity for British ships to carry either British masters or British seamen.

Then as to the other provisions of the Navigation Act of 1651.

THE MONOPOLY granted to British ships, by limiting competition, was considered to raise the cost of freight. Perhaps it did, and seventy years ago cheapness was next to godliness. But even the pioneers of Free Trade defended the navigation laws because of the great benefits they bestowed upon British trade generally. Adam Smith defended them because they strengthened British shipping against attacks from foreigners, and he said, defence was "of much more importance than opulence." Similarly, John Stuart Mill admitted that though the Navigation Act was "economically disadvantageous," yet they were "politically expedient." But cheapness won. Already in 1823 exceptions had been made and foreign ships had secured the thin edge of the wedge. In 1849 and 1854 came the repeal of the Navigation Act—the last victory of Free Trade over a patriotic trade policy. And in 1869 the grave was finally closed.

It is still our law that no alien can own a British ship, and amid the full rights assured to aliens by last year's codifying Nationality Act it was expressly laid down that this prohibition should continue. But foreigners may be mortgages of a British ship, and more important, foreigners may register themselves as a British company, and as such own British ships. This question is now of the utmost importance in view of Lord Reading's decision that a company entirely controlled by Germans is nevertheless British if registered at Somerset House.

After the war there will be a strong demand for patriotic trade laws. It is more than probable that our merchant shipping laws will come in for their share of change. And, while a return to the whole-hog protection policy of the Navigation Act of 1651 cannot be expected, at least we may hope for a revival of the provisions about alien crews and a sharp control over alien companies owning British ships.—Express.

THE SINKING OF THE

"PERSIA"

A NOVEL SUGGESTION TO GUARD AGAINST SUBMARINES.

A correspondent writes to *The Pioneer*: The disclaimer of the Austrian Government as to responsibility for the destruction of the P. and O. vessel, coming as it does so soon after their amazing request that the *Coloinda* should be an object of special care, containing, as they aver, several "high-class" enemy subjects, gives rise to the inquiry as to why this special interest in their own country-folk's safety should not be exploited by our Navy, in order to ensure the safety of our own passenger ships. Why should not a dozen or so of their interned countrymen be made to embark in every passenger or valuable cargo steamer as hostages and the fact be communicated to the enemy long previous to sailing? There is nothing either novel or heartless in this procedure, and if a few enemy subjects were sunk, why should not they be subjected to some of the "fraternalities" to which they subject our poor women and children? In the war of 1870-71 it was a common practice for the Germans to compel French citizens of note to travel on the engines of their troop and material trains, with a sentry or two to look out for any who attempted to escape or give any information to their own countrymen, and so may be sure, were our enemies in our shoes and had command of the sea they would not hesitate to adopt precaution much more ruthless than the one herein indicated. If we are to avoid the chances of having any more of our countrymen and women and our poor helpless children being killed off in crowds it is really necessary that some such steps should be resorted to.

GERMAN SHIPOWNERS GLOOM.

NEUTRAL AND BRITISH PROFITS GREATLY INCREASED.

To the recent testimony of Herr Heineken, managing director of the North German Lloyd, as to the bad outlook for German shipping and the results of the British fleet's power and vigilance is now added that of Herr Huldermann, the manager of the Hamburg-Amerika line.

In a lecture on German shipping, Herr Huldermann pointed out that hostile and neutral shipping had remained in operation and was making big profits by the enormous increased freight rates. Even if 50 per cent of their war profits was taken from British shipowners, big sums would still remain to them. Of German ships they had captured 500,000 tons. Neutral shipping was also making colossal profits. A big Danish shipping concern, with a capital of 25 million marks, would in the first half of 1915 have made a profit of 40 millions. Hand in hand with such profits there went a big increase in shipbuilding.

Herr Huldermann went on to say that amongst the many hard blows which faced German shipping in the future the collapse of the big shipping pool was the most serious. The future would depend on the foreign trade of Germany. If the importation of saltpetre were to cease in consequence of the artificial production of nitrogen, the ruin of German shipping, which principally depended on that, would be pretty certain. As it must be reckoned that the hostile States would be considerably weakened in their purchasing power, and moreover, would be unfavourably inclined towards German goods, a compensation must be found for that.

Peace must, said Herr Huldermann, secure to Germany the possibility of again trading with the territory now hostile. They must not in any case, according to this German shipping magnate, be content with an economic embargo. He is also firmly convinced that the Government will powerfully support shipping.

HIGH PRICE OF IRON.

NO IRON BRIDGES.

One result of the war has been an extraordinary rise in the price of various imported goods, and of these the chief in point of appreciation of value are dyes, drugs, and metals—says the *Japan Chronicle*. As an instance of the remarkable enhancement in the price of iron, it is stated that the contractor who is building the Public Hall now in course of construction at Nakano, Osaka, could realise a profit of something like ¥300,000 if he pulled down the materials to-morrow and sold off the iron frames required for the buildings, amounting to over 10,000 tons, just before the outbreak of hostilities, at ¥130 per ton. The market price for these iron goods, however, has now risen to ¥350 to ¥400 per ton.

Another story is told of a certain Osaka concern which has been keeping in stock for several years a number of old, dispirited power-looms, simply because there had been no buyers at a decent price. Recently, however, all these machines were sold at an unexpectedly good price, not for their value as working machines but for the iron they contained. It is even suggested that railway companies which are paying small dividends or no dividends at all should sell their rails at the present price and go into liquidation.

That the present high price of iron will upset many an estimate for engineering works proposed by different prefectural and municipal authorities goes without saying. In Tokyo, for instance, there are four iron bridges the commencement of work on which is being delayed owing to the high price of iron. If work on these were proceeded with as originally designed, the cost would be found to be 30 to 40 per cent more than the estimates. The Tokyo municipal authorities are watching the condition of the iron market, and unless there is an early fall in price, all the plans of projected bridges will have to be altered, and stones or concrete bridges used instead of iron. A few years ago the cost of a stone bridge was higher than an iron bridge by about 20 per cent, but the situation has now been reversed and at present stone bridges can be built 20 per cent, or more cheaper than iron.

A STATE TOWN.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED SHOPS AND HOUSES.

Writing from "somewhere in Britain," Mr. Basil Clarke, a special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, states:—Great Britain's first national kiosk, theatre, stood on our left hand; beyond it our first national grocery shop. A stone's throw away were the sites of the first national laundry and fire-station. At the latter will arrive to-morrow a fine motor-engine, to guard these now national treasures.

A woman stepped from the back-door of national cottage "K 3 West," as we passed by, and after a calculating look at our grey national sky, pegged some national washing on a national clothes-line. Imagine a whole township run from start to finish as a national or Government enterprise. The Ministry of Munitions, founded this town, and its site is "Somewhere in Great Britain," plump in the middle of a vast new munition area.

It came about in this way. The Munitions Ministry wanted huge new works in an open country, but with readily available housing for thousands of workers. There was no other way for it, so in building the munition works they built also a township for its workers to live in, and this first national township is the result. There are certain local workers who think it should be named "Georgetown." The only opposition comes from those who would go further and have it out-and-out "Lloydsgeorgetown."

CENSORED TELEPHONE.

Beginning near the electric-lighting station at the bottom of the main street, which runs nearly due north, houses stretch away in streets to right and left east and west. The first street is A street, east or west, as the case may be, and a letter and number plus "east" or "west" are sufficient postal address for any house. Along the main street, past row after row of houses, past the club and the school, the institute and the cinema, one comes to the town square. Here are to be all the town shops (which for the moment are housed in temporary premises elsewhere) and the public buildings. Among the shops will be the bank and the post office. The shops will be run on a co-operative plan, but with Government supervision. Not far away will be the hospital and the doctor's house. The laundry is in the background. Also the town beer garden or public-house. At a junction of main street and cross streets will be the telephone exchange. Behind is the telephone exchange, with "censor" complete. All "calls" outside the area must be retransmitted and "censored." Directly in the background, also, will be the town "look-up."

There are three types of houses in the township, and they are interesting as showing the kinds of people expected as workers in the munition area. Type one is a little family house comprising a big living room, with stove, three bedrooms, a bathroom, a scullery and wash room, a bath room and a lavatory. The rent for this, inclusive of rates and electric light, will be 5s. a week. Next come boarding-houses, capable of housing eight men or eight women, with separate quarters for the housekeeper and her family. These housekeepers will act as "mothers"—providing meals and attendance for their boarders. The rent of these houses is 9s. a week. Beds and bedclothes may be hired from the Government for 2d. a week. "BARRACKS" FOR WOMEN.

The third type of house will hold 70 men or 70 women workers apiece, with staff to look after them. They are big places, with four wings and central dining-rooms and kitchens. All have baths and clothes-drying-rooms. These barracks, of which there are a good number, lie behind two sides of the town square, the women's houses on the east side, the men's on the west. Several thousands of women workers will live here.

The administration of this munition township will be on novel lines. There will be no mayor, no town clerk, no watch committee or highways committee, no nutcracker committees with sub-committees and clerks for this and that. Nobody will have the time for these pleasing municipal hobbies, and the powers of the town will be vested in one man, a Government officer, and his title will be "The Town Manager." He is acting already as a local government authority of wide experience, with an able assistant.

If the chimney smokes or the down spout of your house leaks, you will protest not to a landlord but to the Town Manager. If the electric light goes dim or the water supply muddily, you will write, not to the county water board or an electric lighting company, but to the Town Manager. One can even force his receiving complaints if some citizen's Sunday beef happens to be tough. For even though he as Town Manager did not perhaps buy the beef that was tough, he gave his agent to the local butcher who did. Truly his post will be no sinecure.

In time citizens' committees will, no doubt, give opinions and make petitions, but different points concerning the common weal, and every effort will be made to fall in with the wishes of the majority in any point not conflicting with the town's first function—that of producing munitions. Churches and missions will be established as and when required. The school will be staffed and extended to meet growing needs. Present plans provide for several hundred children. A shops committee will have a great say in the goods provided in the local shops. A permanent professional fire brigade will be established. Visiting nurses and an ambulance staff will help the township's Government doctors.

The police will be supplied by the present neighbouring police authorities, but will be paid by the Government. Soldiers will patrol the barbed-wire fences surrounding the munition works themselves. New platform stations will be erected at different points on the railways passing near the township. Already a set of motor-cars which ply from end to end of the area at half-hour intervals suggest the nucleus of a public motor-omnibus service.

Such provision and forethought give a suggestion of permanence. Without indicating in any way what the Government's ideas may be—and I don't know them—it is easy for anyone to see that, whatever the result of this war, the nation will never for years to come be in a position to "scrap" all its munition works.

DEFENCE PROSECUTIONS.

POWER OF PRIVATE HEARING NOT TO BE ABUSED.

The Home Secretary has sent to clerks in Justice throughout the United Kingdom the following instruction defining the circumstances in which charges under the Defence of the Realm Regulations may be heard in private:—

I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that he desires to bring to the notice of Justices the necessity of exercising great care in the use of the limited power given to them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations to exclude the public from the hearing of charges under these Regulations.

The usual and proper practice is that all cases should be heard in open Court, and Regulation 58 authorises a departure from this practice only when an application is made by the prosecution in the public interest. If such an application is made, the Court is given a discretion to order the exclusion of the public, though, of course, the Court will not do so unless it is satisfied that there will be a real risk of detriment to the public safety being caused if the evidence or some part of it is given in public.

It should be noted that the Regulation allows of the exclusion of the public during, in part only of the proceedings, and in every case where an application is made by the prosecution for hearing evidence in camera the Secretary of State is sure that the Court will give its most careful consideration to the question how far (if at all) the application can properly be complied with.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERED BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.S.

1.—Sgt. F. D. Haigh is granted leave of absence from March 1st, 1916, to March 1st, 1917.
Sgt. V. Sorby is granted leave of absence from February 10th to March 10th, 1916.
Pte. A. C. Claxton is granted leave of absence from February 21st to February 28th, 1916.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for to-day.
7.50 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated December 8th, 1915—Morse flag and Heligraff practice at Headquarters.
2.30 p.m.—Musketry (Part II. only). Recruits of Artillery, Company and Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company, as detailed in Corps Order No. 3, dated February 14th, 1916.

Four members of the Signalling Section will attend for telephone duty. Remainder nil.
Parade next week, nil.

3.—On duty to-night: Civil Service Co. On duty 20th inst.: No. 1 Section Artillery.
Battalion.
Orderly Officer: Lieut. Preston.
G. E. SWANLEY, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ROUTE MARCH CANCELLATION.
The Route March ordered for to-day is cancelled.

MUSKETRY PART II.

The following Platoons will fire on Sunday, February 20th, leaving: Black Platoon indicated:—
2 a.m.—Nos. 3 and 4. Platoons of No. 2 Company and N.C.O.s of same Company who have not fired Part II. All N.C.O.s of this Company will attend for Range Duties.

1 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2. Platoons of No. 2 Company, and No. 2 Platoon of No. 1 Company. Insp. Lammer, Sergts. Eustace, Hewitt, Rothergill, Buttfield, and Wilks will attend for Range Duties.

AMBULANCE COMPANY.

This Company will do duty from 12 Noon to 6 p.m. during the Race Meeting, February 21st to 23rd. Surgeon Insp. Thomas will issue the necessary orders, and will immediately report, as defaulters any absentees.

SUMMER UNIFORM.

Platoons will attend at Central Station at 2.30 p.m. for measurement as follows:—
Friday, February 18th—No. 1 Platoon, No. 1 Company.
Friday, February 25th—Nos. 1 and 2. Platoons, No. 3 Company.
Wednesday, March 1st—Nos. 3 and 4. Platoons, No. 3 Company.

Thursday, March 2nd—Ambulance Co. No. 2 Platoon of No. 1 Company will attend at Water Police Station at 6 p.m. on Thursday, February 24th.

MOUNTED POLICE AND MAXIM GUNNERS.

P.C.s transferred to these detachments will perform their ordinary Patrol Duties until the end of the present month.

DRILL CUP.

The Competition for the Drill Cup presented by the Legal Profession will be held at the Central Police Station on Saturday, March 18th.

Platoons will drill under their own Commanders during the intervening three weeks commencing on Monday, February 28th. Instructions will be issued.

TRAMWAYS.

The Officials of the Tramway Company have been advised that members of the Police Reserve should not be permitted to travel free on the Company's trams when in uniform except when travelling for the sole purpose of going on, or coming off, or in the performance of duty. To attempt to travel free of charge except in such circumstances is a breach of Police Regulations.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.)

The Hon. Mr. James Currie, of Lahore, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce calling attention to the fact that goods which are obviously of German manufacture are being imported into India and are now exposed for sale in the Delhi market. He urges that an enquiry may be set on foot concerning them and a representation made to the Government for steps to be taken to stop the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—FURNISHED.
From Mid-April, 1916.
CRAIGMIN EAST, 10, Peak. Moderate rent. Year or longer.
Apply—**T. K. DEALY,**
Craigmin East, or
Queen's College,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [305]

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

ON account of the sudden death of Mr. J. R. Forbes, Member of our Club, the Races for the Championships on SUNDAY next have been POSTPONED.
By Order,
ALEX. W. VAN ANDEL,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [306]

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND of 10% on the account of the year 1915 of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (35 Cents) per Share is now Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING at the HONGKONG, on Warrants to be Corporation, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [307]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3755 for Five Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 3816/50, standing in the Register in the name of EUSTACE ALBAN RYON, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 18th May, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [303]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "KUMSANG" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 9th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LTD.,** General Managers, Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [6]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE COLLEGE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 21st February.
There will be an Entrance Examination at 9 a.m. on that day.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [303]

PORCELAIN.

THE Undersigned has for Sale various kinds of VALUABLE and ANCIENT PORCELAINWARE at No. 3, Possession Street, First Floor, and may be seen any day between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. All those who are interested in such articles are cordially invited to pay a visit of inspection.
WING TUNG CHEUNG.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [295]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BOXING.

SUBJECT to sufficient entries being received an AMATEUR BOXING COMPETITION open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on SATURDAY, February 26th.
CONDITIONS:
(a) 3 two minute rounds, and if undecided an extra round of one minute.
(b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs, 132 lbs, and 146 lbs.
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.
Entries stating weight to be addressed to 1 DEAKIN, Esq., care of V.R.C., before February 20th. No Entrance Fee.
No Competition if less than 18 entries.
The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [105]

FOR SALE.

MEDICAL PRACTICE for SALE in North China—£15,000 a Year, £600 in Cash. No competition. Lowly Climate. Address—Care of "Daily Press" Office, [270]

FOR SALE.

ONE 10 H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with complete direct drive to one 8 K.V. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo—60/70 volts with shunt regulator.

ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [204]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1916.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY),
FEBRUARY 21ST, 22ND, 23RD AND 26TH.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND AND ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., or at the Gate. Price \$7 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$3 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$2.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [291]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.
A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.
Special accommodation will be reserved in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [292]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 19th instant.
No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Day WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.
Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [293]

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant, at 11.45 a.m.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1916. [290]

NOTICE.

WISEMAN, LTD.

IN ORDER to meet the wishes of our Customers who will be attending the RACE MEETING, we are serving hot and cold Refreshments at the Cafe from 11 a.m. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, SPECIAL MENU \$1.00 per head or à la Carte.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [297]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against Mr. GUSTAV ENGEL, of Messrs. W. & M. MEYERINK & Co., are requested to file same with the Liquidators before 15th March, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [251]

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the Vessels of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE will be operated under the title of the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., as Managers and Agents for the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent,
Hongkong, 14th February, 1916.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.
PACIFIC SERVICE.

I HAVE This Day handed over the Hongkong Agency to Mr. J. H. WALLACE, who will assume charge, as General Agent, during my absence on leave.
D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent,
Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. [281]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned BANKS beg to notify their constituents and the public generally, that on and after 1st March, no Comprode Orders, other than Cash Orders issued by Banks, will be accepted in payment of Collections or amounts due to the Banks. Comprode Orders will not be received for credit of Constituents' Current Accounts.

(Signed) **THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA;**
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION;
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED;
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED;
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE;
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK;
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION;
THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY;
THE NETHERLANDS INDIA COMPANY, LIMITED;
THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.;
THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [292]

WANTED ON THE PEAK.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS for one little Girl.
Apply—**"P. I. B.,"**
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [290]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 19th day of February, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors for the year ending the 31st December, 1915. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th February to SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [220]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY, LTD.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st February, 1916, until FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [275]

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1916, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st February to 2nd March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. [287]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2935, dated 28th May, 1909, of Thirty Shares numbered 8115 to 8139 inclusive and 18502/18506 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of Dr. JOSEPH WHITTELEY NOBLE, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 20, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 10th day of March, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [254]

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 30 Shares in this Company in the name of YUEN CHEONG or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statutory Certificate No. 20, Thirty Shares numbered 7759/7768 dated 18th August, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company, the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.
For the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.,
GORDON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [253]

BLUE CROSS FUND.

HORSES IN WARTIME.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENTS

"THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS.

BY B. MACDONALD PASTINGS

AND

EDEN PHILLIPS,

Last Year's Great London Success.

On SATURDAY, 4th MARCH, at 9.30 p.m.

and MONDAY, 6th MARCH, at 8 p.m.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY, February 26th, at 9 a.m.

PRICES: \$1, \$3 AND \$2.

BLUE CROSS FUND.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [289]

INTIMATION

HONGKONG RACE MEETING.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO.

Invite owners of Race Stands

and others to visit their extensive

Wine Vaults and inspect the

magnificent assortment of

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUORS.

The variety and number of brands

therein stocked enable them to

suit the taste of the most fastidious,

as well as appeal to those to whom

price is a consideration.

For Race Orders full credit will

be given for unopened bottles which

customers may wish to return.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS.

among the Allies, which will serve to counteract the advantage which the Central Powers have hitherto enjoyed in this respect. There have been many indications of this closer understanding, the most recent of which is contained in the news that Italy has subscribed to the arrangement for pooling munitions. The strategic co-operation of the various Armies in the field is likely to be seen in the campaign which will open shortly with the object of frustrating Germany's designs in the East. Indeed, the Russian forces in the Caucasus and in Persia appear already to be operating in combination with the British forces in Mesopotamia. By their brilliant success at Erzerum, the Russians have gained possession of the key of Asia Minor. The city is the centre of the Turkish military administration, the principal station on the trade route from the Black Sea port of Trebizond to Teheran, the capital of Persia, and commands the only road open to the Russians towards the Bosphorus from Asia. If Trebizond falls—and it is not thought likely to be in a position to offer much resistance—the Allies will have an unbroken line from the Black Sea to the north-eastern edge of Mesopotamia. The situation opens up a vista of enormous possibilities. The Russians in the Caucasus and the British forces may eventually concentrate on Constantinople. There is enough shipping in the Black Sea to enable a landing to be made on the western side of the Bosphorus, and if that plan were adopted the fall of Constantinople, the opening of the Dardanelles, and the collapse of Germany's Berlin to Baghdad scheme would speedily follow. Meanwhile, the capture of Erzerum removes the chief obstacle to raids on the Turkish communications with Mesopotamia, and facilitates the linking up of the Anglo-Russian advances towards Bagdad. It is calculated, moreover, to produce an excellent moral effect in the Balkans, Persia and Afghanistan, which will completely eclipse the efforts which Germany is making on the western front with the object of impressing neutrals.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

The Bishop of Victoria and the Rev. H. G. H. Griffith left for Peking by the str. Sunkiang yesterday.

DEATH.

ENNINGTON.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 18th inst., **TOM W. ENNINGTON,** Chief Engineer S.S. *Kum-chow*, a native of London. (Australian papers please copy.)
Funeral passes the Monument to-day at 3 p.m. [309]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 19TH FEBRUARY 1916

THE ALLIES AND CO-OPERATION.

THE note of calm confidence which was sounded in the King's Speech on the opening of Parliament was sustained in the debate which followed. Allusion was made to the "unexampled efficiency" of our Fleet, which has crippled the aggressive power of the enemy at sea, and to the patriotic response of Britons all over the world to the call to join the Colours. Six million men have ranged themselves under the flag, and the number already in the firing-line is stated to be ten times as great as the original Expeditionary Force of 100,000 men. The financial burden imposed upon us by the war, though heavy, will not be heavier than we can bear if production is maintained and economy exercised. Already the price of food has increased in Austria by 112 per cent. and in Germany by 83 per cent., as compared with 47 per cent. in the United Kingdom. While our own resources in men and money thus encourage confidence in our ultimate success, the position of our Allies leaves no ground for doubt. The morale of the French is at its highest level, the forces of Russia are reorganised and adequately equipped; the Italians are convinced of their ability to push home their attack; and the Serbians, having successfully evacuated Albania, are expected by the end of March to send 50,000 troops from Corfu to reinforce the Allies at Salonika, whose position is regarded as impregnable. The outstanding feature of the past three months, however, in the opinion of the PREMIER, is the growingly intimate relations, co-ordination, concentration and unity of direction and control

It will be noticed from our advertising columns that Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., invite owners of race-stands and others to visit their extensive wine vaults and it is understood that a number of leading residents have decided to avail themselves of this offer. For race orders, it is announced, full credit will be given for any unopened bottles which customers may wish to return.

As will be seen from another column, the A.D.C. is giving its two performances of "The Angel in the House" on the 4th and 6th March in aid of the Blue Cross Fund. The booking opens at Moutrie's on February 25th, and with a view to swelling the proceeds, it has been decided to charge \$4 for all good centre seats throughout the house (Stalls and Circle), and \$3 for side seats. It is hoped that this innovation, which has been introduced in the cause of Charity, will meet with the support it deserves. Although the advance booking system adopted for previous Charity performances has been abandoned for this occasion, a big rush for seats is anticipated on the morning of February 25th, and those desirous of securing good ones are advised to be at Moutrie's early.

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.
OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR DR. OZORIO.

The Sanitary Board election passed off with very little animation outside that displayed by the many supporters of Dr. Ozorio. Even Dr. Earle was not present half an hour before the ballot boxes closed, nor when the result was made known. When the ballot boxes opened at 4 p.m. there were many Portuguese present, and between 5 and 5.45 p.m. the Returning Officer and his clerk had to deal with a great rush of voters, the large majority of whom were obviously the supporters of the youthful Portuguese candidate. Promptly at 6 p.m. the boxes were closed, and at 6.30 p.m. the result was announced as given below:—

Dr. F. M. Ozorio 330

Dr. H. G. Earle 85

Majority 245

The crowd of Portuguese who awaited the result raised a cheer for their successful candidate, who was the recipient of many congratulations. The poll was quite a satisfactory one, and very few papers were spoiled or considered doubtful.

The Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn) was present during the counting. Mr. H. A. Nisbet was the Returning Officer.

CROWDED YAUMATI FERRY.
MASTER FINED.

Wong Pak, master of the Yaumati ferry launch *Tai Cheung*, was charged on remand before Commander Beckwith at the Marine Court yesterday with carrying 30 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his license.

Mr. W. B. Hind, (of Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton's office), appeared to defend and said he had advised the man to plead guilty.

Commander Beckwith—Are they going to plead guilty to both of them lying? Mr. Hind—No, your worship. They still stick to their own story and say it must have been other members of the crew to whom Mr. Moore spoke.

Commander Beckwith—Does the coxswain still plead he knows nothing about it?

Mr. Hind—He says he saw Mr. Moore but he does not remember speaking to him about the number of passengers. If your Worship will ask him, I think defendant will withdraw his plea of not guilty.

Defendant said he pleaded guilty to an excess of 10 passengers.

Mr. Hind said he could only say in mitigation that it was the day before Chinese New Year and there would be more people travelling, and perhaps they were a little careless.

His worship said that was the first conviction against the defendant and he proposed to deal lightly with him. He fined him \$50, or a month's imprisonment.

GERMAN PRISONER SUED.

HONGKONG TAILOR'S BILL.

One of the German prisoners of war, named J. Jahrand, formerly interned in Hongkong and now in Australia, was the defendant in an action mentioned before the Putnam Judge yesterday. The *Tak Cheung* were the plaintiffs, and they claimed \$40.30 for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and said that defendant was not served with the writ, but a writ of foreign attachment had been issued. The defendant admitted the claim, with the exception of a coat, which he said was not returned to him.

His Lordship—How can I try the issue of the coat in the man's absence? Mr. Gardiner—I am entitled to judgment under the writ of foreign attachment. It has been advertised for 14 days, and is redeemable to-day.

His Lordship—Your clients are well-known tailors, and I suppose that if ever the defendant returned to these shores he would be able to get redress, if he wanted it.

The case was adjourned for hearing in Chambers.

THE WAR.

RUSSIAN STROKE IN ARMENIA.

HOW ERZERUM WAS CAPTURED.

SHIPPING PROBLEM DISCUSSED.

EMPIRE'S DEPENDENCE ON MERCHANT NAVY.

GERMAN SOCIALIST'S THREAT.

ENGAGEMENT IN EAST AFRICA.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIANS' GREAT STROKE IN ARMENIA.

HOW THE KEY TO ASIA MINOR WAS CAPTURED.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, February 18th.

The German attacks on the Western front were promoted with a desire to impress neutrals, especially Eastern neutrals, but the Russians' great Erzerum stroke is far more effective in that direction.

Erzerum is the key to Asia Minor, commanding the sole road open to the Russians towards the Bosphorus from Asia. Trebizond is not likely to long resist, and then the Allies will have an unbroken line from the Black Sea to the north-eastern edge of Mesopotamia. Besides the Erzerum victors, the Russians have two armies in the Caucasus; one on the Black Sea littoral, and the other in the Lake Van region.

The capture of Erzerum removes the chief obstacle to raids on the Turkish communications with Mesopotamia, and facilitates the linking up of the Anglo-Russian advances towards Bagdad. It is noteworthy that the massacre of Armenians has been directed from Erzerum.

The Russian capture, in the depth of winter, of a fortress situated at a height of 6,000 feet, notorious for blizzards, was most heroic. The operations began in January with a series of masterly actions by which General Judenich cleared his flanks, forcing the Turks to evacuate Melazghert, south-east of Erzerum, and to retreat from Mush. They then occupied Koprikeni and Hassankala, both on the great Kars-Erzerum road. It is estimated in Petrograd that the Turks, three weeks prior to the assault on the forts, had lost 80,000 men out of 200,000, and that of the remainder only 75,000 were efficient organised units, of which 40,000 were required to hold the forts. Thus the lack of a field army to hold the outer redoubts enabled the fortress to be destroyed by long-range fire.

There were fierce actions before the Turks were finally driven into the fortress. One retreating detachment, which was most anxious to save a park of new German field kitchens, formed them into a square and the Russian guns smashed them up. When the infantry rushed up they found the hungry Turks licking up the soup and stews. Then a strangely distributed body of Turkish irregulars on the hill south-east of Erzerum were cut off, and they promised to surrender in the morning. They made no sign at dawn, and the Russians, cautiously clambering up, found the defenders frozen to death. The mountains surrounding the fortress were also littered with frozen corpses. Thousands of tons of abandoned munitions and stores, were found, and it is known that scattered enemy detachments are locked up in some of the valleys, by avalanches starving to death.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENORMOUS IMPORTANCE OF ERZERUM.

PETROGRAD, February 17th.

Erzerum is of enormous importance, because it is the centre of military administration, with a huge ammunition magazine. It opens for the Russians wide access northward and southward, foiling the plans of the German staff. Naturally, the Turks will try to repair the disaster, but the Russians will speedily consolidate the positions.

The Russian Press is particularly pleased, and point out that it will facilitate the British operations in Mesopotamia, besides reaching in the Balkans, Persia and in Afghanistan.

FALL OF "IMMENSE POLITICAL IMPORTANCE."

LONDON, February 17th.

A British diplomatist who has long resided in Erzerum, interviewed by a Reuter correspondent, dwells on the immense political importance of the fall of the "Metz of East Turkey." It is more momentous, he declares, even than the fall of Bagdad would be. As the key to the Ottoman defences it is regarded as impregnable, whereas Bagdad is merely an Arab metropolis. He points out the moral effect upon the Allies and their friends and the consternation it will produce in Turkey and Bulgaria.

ERZERUM'S GARRISON AND GUNS.

PETROGRAD, February 17th.

The official *Messenger* estimates that Erzerum had a garrison of 100,000 and 467 guns, while the advanced forts possessed 324 guns and the central forts 200 guns.

RUSSIAN BOOTY.

PETROGRAD, February 18th.

A communiqué says that in addition to those previously reported 25 guns were captured in the storming of the Erzerum first-line forts and 1,452 prisoners were taken near one of the northern forts, 12 miles distant from the fortress, which the Russian troops occupy. The town is safe in many places. The registration of prisoners and booty is proceeding.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MINE WARFARE.

LONDON, February 18th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that the enemy on Thursday morning sprang two mines near Fosse, and eight others south of Loos, and attempted to occupy the crater of the latter, but were repulsed. We hold the lip of the crater.

Our artillery to-day bombarded enemy trenches near the Hohenzollern Redoubt and east of Armentieres.

The situation is unchanged between the Ypres-Comines Canal and railway.

ENEMY POSITIONS SHELLED.

PARIS, February 18th.

The evening communiqué says that there was a bombardment of the enemy defences in Belgium and between Soissons and Rheims. The French occupied the crater of a mine which the enemy exploded in Artois.

CALM.

PARIS, February 17th.

A communiqué states that there is nothing to report.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH WARSHIPS IN ADRIATIC.

SINK ENEMY SUBMARINES.

PARIS, February 17th.

M. Hulin, in the *Echo de Paris*, asserts that during the last three days the French warships in the Adriatic have sunk two, and perhaps three, enemy submarines.

GERMANY APOLOGISES TO HOLLAND.

DISAGREEABLE "ARTEMIS" INCIDENT.

AMSTERDAM, February 17th.

The German Government has informed Holland that its enquiry had proved that the commander of the Dutch oil-tank ship *Artemis* was blameless, and it admits that the torpedoing of the vessel was a blunder on the part of the commander of the German torpedo-boat. The Government disapproved of his action, and had taken the necessary measures. It apologises for the incident, and offers an indemnity.

Mr. Lansing has informed Count Bernstorff that Germany's latest *Lusitania* formula would be acceptable for that particular case, but he demanded assurances that Germany's new submarine policy would not be extended to passenger-carrying liners, even though defensively armed.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE POLICY.

AMERICA DEMANDS MORE ASSURANCES.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.

Mr. Lansing has informed Count Bernstorff that Germany's latest *Lusitania* formula would be acceptable for that particular case, but he demanded assurances that Germany's new submarine policy would not be extended to passenger-carrying liners, even though defensively armed.

THE BALKANS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SLOW AUSTRO-BULGARIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, February 17th.

Italian reports show that the Bulgarian and Austrian advance in Albania is of the slowest. The Bulgarians especially are hampered by lack of transport and roads. Montenegrins who have arrived at Brindisi state that the Austrian attempts to discover the hiding-places of Prince Mirko and General Martinovitch are unsuccessful. The people were unmoved by the offer of bribes and the threat of starvation.

GREEKS IN ACTION.

BULGARIANS ROUTED.

SALONIKA, February 17th.

The Greeks, after a two hours' fight, routed another band of Bulgarian *komitadjis*, who were penetrating Greece. The Greeks are now vigilantly guarding the whole of the frontier.

ARRIVAL OF ITALIAN TROOPS.

CORFU, February 17th.

The Austrians have ceased their offensive against Durazzo owing to the arrival of Italian troops. Generalissimo Putnik has joined the Serbians at Corfu.

GENERAL SARRAIL.

SALONIKA, February 17th.

General Sarrail shortly visits King Constantine.

SALONIKA IMPREGNABLE.

LONDON, February 17th.

The correspondent of the pro-German paper, *Zurich Zeitung*, in a long description of the Salonika defences, says that they are impregnable.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MUNITION FACTORIES.

AN APPEAL TO BUILDERS.

LONDON, February 17th.

Mr. Lloyd George urges the temporary cessation of building, and the temporary transference of labour to the building of munition factories.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Runciman have conferred with distillers with a view to increasing the output for explosives purposes.

LAST INDIAN WOUNDED.

LE VE BRIGHTON.

LONDON, February 18th.

It is announced that the last of the Indian sick and wounded have left Brighton.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH SHIPPING PROBLEM. CONGESTION IN PORTS.

LONDON, February 17th.

Mr. Basil Peto, in the House of Commons, suggested that there should be a central expert authority to control shipping. He said that the congestion in the ports was largely responsible for the shortage of tonnage.

Mr. Balfour said he did not doubt that improvement was possible, but he did not think much could be done, owing to the Admiralty and General's lacking commercial training. It was impossible to requisition all British shipping. Eighteen ship-owners of the highest standing were giving the best advice to the Government as regards shipping.

Mr. Runciman, in a comprehensive review of the shipping problem, said it was the greatest economic problem of the day. The sole cause of the trouble was trying to pour a quart into a pint-pot, to get a limited mercantile marine to do more than could ever be done in peace. A considerable portion had been requisitioned. Where there were 100 ships before the war, there were now 67, of which 21 to 24 were neutral. If we drove off the latter by fixing maximum rates below the world price we would starve. Dealing with the congestion in the docks, he said that men were being brought back to the docks and railways to relieve the shortage of labour. Shipbuilding yards throughout the country had been engaged for naval purposes. The need of all kinds of craft still remained. The Admiralty were acting most wisely in increasing craft to deal with our most imminent dangers from submarines, mines, and the like, but it had been arranged for 45 vessels nearing completion to be continued, and less urgent Admiralty work deferred. Another 140 ships had been declared to be war work. Every merchantman being constructed was being declared to be war work now, because the Government had come to the conclusion that they were as necessary as munitions and warships. Not a single sailor had refused to sign because of the perils of the sea. To limit the re-production of the power of our Merchant Navy, on which mainly our Empire now depended, would be most disastrous.

Mr. Peto's amendment was withdrawn after the statement by Mr. Runciman, and the House adopted the Address.

WAR AND DISEASE.

LABOURITES ASK FOR PENSIONS.

LONDON, February 17th.

In the House of Commons, replying to the Labourite amendment to the address demanding pensions for those who have contracted disease while serving with the colours, Mr. Henry Forster announced that the Government had established a new body to deal with such cases, which were outside the limits of the pensions warrant.

The Labourites were unsatisfied, and intimated that they would again press the matter.

CONQUEST OF CAMEROONS.

LONDON, February 17th.

Brigadier-General Dobell reports that active operations have practically ended, and the conquest of the Cameroons is complete, except for the isolated position of *Adam Hill*. The French columns have closed the frontier eastward of Ngow, and a column has only a few miles to travel to close the line from the sea.

RECONNAISSANCE IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, February 17th.

It is officially announced that in East Africa a reconnaissance on the 12th inst. against Salaita Hill to ascertain the enemy's position and strength found the hill strongly held, with the main German reserves in the neighbourhood. Our casualties numbered 172, of whom 139 belonged to the 2nd South African Brigade, which had its first experience of bush fighting. A branch of the railway was carried within two and a half miles of Salaita.

GERMANY WITHIN.

LONDON, February 17th.

Germany starts butter tickets on March 1st.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEFENCE AGAINST ZEPPELINS. CONSTRUCTION OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

LONDON, February 17th.

In the House of Lords Lord Kitchener said that anti-aircraft guns had now priority of construction. Aeroplane attacks on Zeppelins at night were attended with great difficulties, but he believed that these would eventually be overcome. A system had been adopted whereby sufficient warning would be given of impending airship attacks.

GERMANY'S COSTLY AIR RAID.

LONDON, February 17th.

In the House of Lords Lord Kitchener said there was very good reason to believe that a second airship had been placed out of action in the last Zeppelin raid.

PRICES OF FOOD.

COMPARISON IN INCREASES.

LONDON, February 17th.

The Board of Trade *Labour Gazette* announces that the prices of food in Great Britain have increased 47 per cent. compared with 83 per cent. in Germany and 112 per cent. in Austria.

RISE IN FOOD PRICES IN GERMANY.

SOCIALIST'S THREAT IN DIET.

AMSTERDAM, February 17th.

In the course of a debate in the Prussian Diet a Socialist threatened to call the workers out on strike if the rise in food prices continued.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, February 17th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Runciman announced that the import of fruit from all parts of the Empire would be exempted from restriction.

PRUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

DISAPPROVE OF SUBMARINE WARFARE.

AMSTERDAM, February 17th.

The Socialists in the Prussian Diet have disapproved of the Government's submarine campaign against merchantmen.

ANOTHER FALL IN GERMAN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, February 17th.

German exchange has dropped a point to the record low level.

CROWN PRINCE'S COMMAND.

LONDON, February 17th.

It is announced that the Crown Prince commands a group of Armies in the Argonne and Alsace-Lorraine.

GOVERNMENT'S WAR POLICY.

UNSATISFIED M.P. RESIGNS.

LONDON, February 17th.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., has resigned his seat in the House of Commons, disapproving of the Government's war policy.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

LONDON, February 17th.

The fact that Mr. Winston Churchill has been made a Lieutenant-Colonel was mentioned by Mr. Tennant in the House of Commons last evening.

(NAVAL SERVICE.)

FRENCH HELP TO SERBIA.

PARIS, February 16th.

The Tsar has sent his congratulations to President Poincaré for the effective help granted to Serbia.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

INCREASING IN MAGNITUDE.

AMSTERDAM, February 17th.

The north-west storm is imperilling Holland. The waters are rushing into Monnikendam, and the inhabitants are again evacuating the place. The Volendam railway and the dyke between Purmerend and Oostzaan have been destroyed, threatening a fresh catastrophe. Large forces of troops are striving to stem the floods. The rupture of the dykes at Aalsmeer, near Amsterdam, appears to be inevitable. This would involve several polders.

AMSTERDAM, February 17th.

Much anxiety is felt regarding the floods, which have not abated. The inhabitants of the Thea districts are fleeing to Amsterdam. The Queen is visiting the sufferers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, February 17th.

Messrs. Montagu's circular says the silver market is most inactive and is inclined to sag in the absence of support from the Home Mint. American supplies are almost cut off as the price fell away. Business shrank to very small dimensions. There was a continuous slight demand from China till yesterday when Continental and other demands carried the price beyond China's buying limit. It is stated that the French Mint has been instructed to coin silver for Serbia and Montenegro.

WAR NEWS.

PESSIMISM IN BAVARIA.

The report presented by Secretary Kohl at the annual meeting of the Bavarian Industrial League is in marked contrast to the flamboyant tone of Herr Helfferich, the German Finance Minister, in the Reichstag, says the Zurich correspondent of the Central News.

This report expresses the gravest doubts as to the power of the country to face the interests and amortisations of the war loans, the pensions to widows, orphans, and invalids, and other enormous charges on the revenues and capital of the Empire and Federal States alike.

The report adds pathetically that "it is doubtful whether the enemy can be made to pay adequate indemnities."

THE FLEET OF ZEPPELINS.

Since the first of all the Zeppelins, commenced in 1893, was launched from a floating shed at Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance, on July 2nd, 1900, the records of these airships contain many stories of disaster.

LZ 25 was the last Zeppelin to appear before war broke out, and as twelve of these were then useless, either from old age or mishap, there were 13 ships remaining for service at the beginning of August, 1914, namely, LZ 9 (Ersatz Z II); LZ 11 (Victoria Luise); LZ 12 (Z III); LZ 13 "Hansa"; LZ 16 (ZIV); LZ 17 "Euchsen"; LZ 19 (Ersatz Z I); LZ 20 (ZV); LZ 21 (Z VI); LZ 22 (ZVII); LZ 23 (Z VIII); LZ 24 (L III); and LZ 25 (Z IX).

LZ 26, 27, and 31 were reported from Switzerland as being launched at Friedrichshafen soon after the outbreak of war, so that presumably LZs 27, 29, and 30 were allotted to the new Zeppelin works at Potsdam which started operations early in 1914, being originally a large repair shop, capable of rebuilding a Zeppelin throughout. There is good reason to believe, says the editor of *The Aeroplane*, that the output of both the workshops enables them to produce between them a new Zeppelin once every three weeks.

Since the war began the Zeppelin has had rather a chequered career, as the known losses are round about twenty.

DARING BELGIAN'S ESCAPE.

CARRIED 2,000 LETTERS ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

The Germans responsible for watching the Belgian-Dutch frontier are particularly desirous (says a Central News Rotterdam message) of setting hands upon a daring Belgian, M. Eugene Ackx, for reasons which are explained, though with well-deserved reticence as to details, by the *Echo Belge*.

M. Ackx was arrested by the Germans in Belgium in May last, but succeeded in escaping. In October he boldly recrossed the frontier into Belgium, carrying with him no fewer than two thousand letters. How he did it is a mystery, and the few in the secret are not likely to clear it up.

On the following day, the exploit having been discovered, two German officers pounced upon him at Wilrijk, and he was imprisoned at Antwerp. He was to have been brought before the Kommandantur on November 2nd, but on that very day he got away through one of the prison windows, leaving behind him the following message on a card:—

"Gentlemen,—By the time you receive this card, No. 104 (the number of his cell) will be in Holland. It is useless to look for him."

His words were true. He safely passed the frontier, and, for the present at any rate, has no intention of going back.

A NEW GIBRALTAR.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT'S ADVICE TO THE ALLIES.

Mr. Granville Fortescue, in his recently published book "Russia, the Balkans, and the Dardanelles," spoke of the possibility of a withdrawal:—

"If the worst should come, and the landings at Gaba Tepe and Suvla Bay become impossible because of the storms, they might be abandoned. This would be a bitter disappointment to the Australians and New Zealanders, who have held on to the ground that they won at the cost of so much blood like human bull-dogs. But if it became a question of starving or surrendering, the last alternative must be chosen. This is a withdrawal."

But of one thing Mr. Fortescue is certain:—

"The ground gained at Sedd-ul-Bahr must never be given up. A new Gibraltar will one day arise at this point. The old fort commands the entrance to the Straits. Properly rebuilt it would keep the entrance of the Hellespont against any enemy. It is a key position."

Let us pile up supplies and ammunition and land fresh men during the winter, he urges, and begin afresh in the spring.

"Officers and men will suffer as no troops have been called to suffer in known military history. But if they succeed in holding, I am almost tempted to say they will win the war for England."

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

IN the best regulated families the little ills of life will creep in. Some member of the family circle may occasionally suffer from Biliousness and Indigestion, and one or the other will from time to time exhibit the well-known symptoms of Constipation. From these little troubles more serious complaints arise, and should therefore not be neglected. The slight headache, bad breath, and a discoloured tongue are the index to a disordered stomach; and the necessity of keeping a safe, sure, and reliable remedy in the house is apparent. By following such a course the more expensive method of calling in a doctor will be found quite unnecessary. That Dr. Morse's Indian-Root Pills are the very best Family Medicine is vouched for by thousands of grateful men and women who speak from personal experience.



Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are not simply a purgative medicine which forces the food out of the body, depriving the stomach of its nourishment and thus starving the system. They contain the essential properties that are temporarily lacking in the stomach through weakness, and complete the digestion and assimilation, and so restore the functions of the digestive organs by obtaining the maximum of nutriment from the food which sustains the body and assures good health.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Hemorrhoids, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

FOR SALE BY WATKINS, LTD., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, AND CHEMISTS AND STORES GENERALLY, AT 60 CENTS PER BOTTLE, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., SOLE PROPRIETORS, 21 FARRINGTON AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Grip.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

Is now ready and contains—
For Eastern News.
Hongkong Police List.
Hongkong Men and the War.
Former Hongkong Resident at Anzac.
Admitted to Practice.
Hungerford List.
Special Police Reserve.
British Trade in China.
The Immigration Question.
The Lack of Reliable Data in China.
The Races and the War.
Random Reflections.
Correspondence:—
A Visitor's Impressions.
Hongkong Marine Court.
"Bambledom."
Dangers to Children.
Why Not a Local Exhibition.
A Call to Thrift.
Chinese Telegrams.
Canton Plumage.
Peking Notes.
Macao Notes.
Courageous F.M.S. Constable.
Mixed Interference at Peking.
Local Sport.
Association Football.
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.
War Charities Fund Committee.
The Veterans' Fund.
Comments from Hongkong.
No More Volunteers from China.
Hongkong Pensions.
Concern at Seamen's Institute.
Shipping Notes.
Case Against the P. and O.
A Bishop's Story.
Munitions on Two German Ships.
Supported Suicide on the "Kasumi."
Hongkong's Water Supply.
Hongkong Police Reserve.
Japanese in Foreign Countries.
Hindu Warfare.
Hongkong Bank Notes.
Companies:—
The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.
Union Waterboat Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.
Hongkong and Whampoa Co., Ltd.
The Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong Tramway Co.
Club Life in the East.
Japan and India.
The Law Courts.
Marine Court.
Company Report:—
The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.
Trading with the Enemy.
The London Mission and the War.
Chinese Paper Money and Currency.
Commercial.

Extra Copies 30 cents each. Cash.
Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent; including postage 3d.

1st Class for three copies.
Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance, postage extra.
H.K. Press, 10th February, 1916.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
A CURE FOR ASTHMA
CURE FOR ASTHMA



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE" BOTTLE
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



RIGAUD'S KANANGA
OF JAPAN
TOILET WATER
Beware of Imitations.
RIGAUD & Co.
PARFUMERS
8, rue Vivienne, 8
Paris-France

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your complaint
whether it be a cold, cough, or
asthma, Himrod's
Asthma Inhalant
will cure you.
It is a
GOLDEN REMEDY
for all
Asthma
cases.
It is
sold in
all
Druggists
and
Chemists.
HIMROD'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA

PROMOTE A CLEAR SKIN



CUTICURA SOAP
With
Cuticura Ointment.
They satisfy all who rely
upon them for a clear skin,
clean scalp, good hair, and
soft, white hands.

Samples Free by Post
Cuticura Soap and Ointment sent everywhere.
Bottle of each with 25¢ book free from nearest
dealer: Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Row, London, E.C.
T. & C. Co., Sydney; J. & W. L. Taylor, Ltd., Calcutta;
T. & C. Co., Hongkong; J. & W. L. Taylor, Ltd., Calcutta;
T. & C. Co., Hongkong; J. & W. L. Taylor, Ltd., Calcutta.

YOUR HAIR WILL LOOK BETTER
It will be finer, softer, smoother,
and will grow faster and longer.
If you take care of it by using
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

which will preserve, nourish, and
strengthen it, and so it penetrates to
the roots of the hair, and the want of
which causes baldness. It is sold in a
Golden Colour for Fair Hair, of Brown,
Olive, and Black, and is the best
of all hair preparations. London: Avoid
cheap worthless imitations under the
name of Rowland's Macassar Oil. The
only genuine Rowland's Macassar Oil
contains that delightful perfume
which is the secret of its success.
Macassar Oil has been so long famous.

A warranted cure for all
acquired or constitutional
discharges from the Urinary
Organs in either sex. It is
famous for its cure of
Pain in the Back and all
Kidney Disorders. Free from
mercury. Forty years' suc-
cess. Sold by all Chemists
and Storekeepers throughout
the world.

CONTROL OF THE DANUBE. RUSSIAN AND RUMANIAN RIGHTS.

In 1856 the Powers of Europe arranged with the Sultan of Turkey that the navigation of the Danube should be free, and an International Commission of seven members was founded to control the river and to improve the commercial facilities it provided. Austria-Hungary, France, Prussia, Great Britain, Sardinia, Russia, and Turkey were parties to the Convention, and each was to send one representative to sit at Galatz, where the Administration is located. The provisions of the Vienna Congress regarding free rivers were incorporated, and the Danube thereby became controlled by what was called the Public Law of Europe. In 1866 all the works and establishments of this Commission were placed by the Powers under the guarantee and protection of International Law, and were to enjoy neutrality, which all the Powers agreed to respect in the event of war. The Powers agreed to place war vessels at the mouth of the Danube to enforce the Commission's authority.

After the Russo-Turkish war and before the Berlin Conference Russia dictated the peace of San Stefano to Turkey, and insisted thereby that all the Danubian fortresses should be demolished and that no warships should be allowed to enter the river. The rights and prerogatives of the European Commission were to be strictly maintained, and the Sultan was to pay for any loss which the River Commission had sustained by the war.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS.
When the Berlin Conference met a few months later all this was reconsidered, and it was agreed that the stipulations of the Treaty of San Stefano might be modified by anything decided by the Berlin Conference. The Powers then instituted Rumania an Independent State and the islands of the Danube Delta were placed under her control.

The European Commission was constituted arbitrator regarding international claims on the river, and Rumania was forbidden to charge transit duties. The Iron Gates of the Danube at Orsova in Hungary were fixed as the limit of the Commission's power, and below this point the Danube was allowed to navigate the Danube at all. The Powers might station police boats at the mouth of the river, but even these could never pass the town of Galatz. Rumania was empowered to appoint one Commissioner, but the Commission was to be completely independent of the territorial authorities along the river; and all its rights and prerogatives were solemnly confirmed by the Berlin Treaty. By means of a system of taxes on shipping leaving the river, a revenue was provided to cover the cost of improvements.

In 1883 the six Great Powers and Turkey and Serbia met once again at London to consider some new rules drafted by the Commissioners. It was agreed that the powers of the Commission should be retained till 1904, and after that year they should be renewed by tacit consent every three years unless any Power should notify its intention of proposing a change in the constitution of the Commission in which case such Power must give one year's notice. The date for proposing a change in 1916 was the 24th November of this year; so that no alteration can legally be made till 1918—unless some notice had already been given.

RUSSIA'S RIGHTS.

It was at this Conference that Russia acquired special rights. Provisions were made whereby Russia secured complete control of certain branches of the Delta as they pass through her territory, and in case of difference between the Commissioners and territorial Powers it was decided that the European Powers must be consulted. Great care was also taken to secure the control of the branches of the Delta passing between Russia and Rumania by means of a sort of sub-committee of the Russian and Rumanian Commissioners. The rights of the States holding territory along the river were defined. No ship is allowed to enter or leave a Danubian port without showing its national flag. A service of river police was authorized and powers were given to its inspectors.

The administration of the police regulations and the supervision of the river between the Rumanian town of Brasila and the Iron Gates of Hungary was placed under the authority of a new body called the "Mixed Commission," comprised of representatives of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Serbia. On this mixed Commission Austria-Hungary has the right to nominate the chairman. The European Commission sends one of its members to this mixed Commission to represent the other States of Europe; and any decision of the Mixed Commission which touches the right of free navigation must come before the European Commission. To a large extent, however, the two Commissions are independent of each other.

THE POWER OF RUMANIA.

Russia has exclusive rights over certain branches of the Danube Delta; and the main stream is under International control. Rumania, however, has far less control over the river than her geographical position would warrant, and she is as between Russia and Austria-Hungary in almost as awkward a quandary as Greece is between Austria and the Entente. If Austria and Russia were to send troops along the Danube to the Bulgarian river-side, Rumanian neutrality would not be violated, provided the troops do not land on her shore because the waters are not Rumanian. Both Powers would apparently be committing a breach of the Public Law of Europe, as Austria was already done at Orsova, higher up the stream; but Rumania has no power to interfere, except by instructing her representative on the River Commission to vote in favour of sending the river police to arrest the delinquents.

The Russian army can apparently proceed by sea or river to Bulgaria; but if they travel up the river, to meet the Austrians, it will mean the breakdown of another International Treaty, and Austria will jeopardize the maintenance of her present influence over the lower reaches of the Danube.

"PRINCE OF SLAUGHTER YARDS."

PIERRE LOTI'S WORD PICTURE OF THE HUNS.

TERRIBLE INDICTMENT OF THE KAISER.

Pierre Loti, the famous French author, who is serving in the French Navy as Commander Vaud, has written an intensely interesting, impressionist article for the magazine section of the *New York Times*, following a recent visit paid by him to the ruined French city Soissons. Prefacing his article with the Goethe quotation, "The Prussian is cruel by birth, civilisation will make him forcible," Loti vividly describes the complete devastation accomplished by the Germans at Soissons, which, before the invasion, "was one of those towns a little antiquated in the depths of our French provinces, with modest mansions on little squares planted with elm trees."

"Here and there," he says, "on walls which have remained intact, little inscriptions carry this notice: 'Houses built in 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122

THE MONEY POWER OF
GERMANY.BOASTFUL SPEECH BY THE
SECRETARY.

ENGLAND'S DOOM.

Dr. Helfferich, Imperial Secretary of the Treasury, in introducing a new vote of £500,000,000 in the Reichstag, indulged in much glorification of the German Empire and depreciation of its enemies, and, following the example of Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, singled out England for special denunciation.

In his rôle as prophet, he sees Germany "firm as a rock in its native ground, but on the golden pillars of the British Empire," which he admits has done well financially in the past—"gleam in flaming characters the words, Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin."

The Imperial Secretary began his speech, which is reported by Reuters' correspondent, with the words:—

"The security of our existence as a nation and an Empire has still to be wrested from our enemies, who, after sixteen months of military failures and defeats, still indulge in fancies of crushing and crippling Germany."

The war must and shall be prosecuted at all risk, and at all danger until that security has been gained. (Loud applause.)

Your voting this credit prove that all calculation on Germany's weakness, disunion, weariness, and famine are, and remain, wrong. The great success of the September loan enables us to wait until March, and to manage till then with the issue of Treasury bonds.

TO CONVINCE THE ENEMY.

We had to convince the enemy of our strength on the field of financing the war; you will agree that nowhere has that been demonstrated in such a way as in Germany. On the first instalment day 70 per cent. of the subscribed loan was paid, against the 30 per cent. asked for. To-day the payments of 10,000 million marks are in advance of those due by 4,500 millions. This proves how easily German political economy manages to bring up such a capital.

Only 550 million marks of the third war loan came from loan societies. The savings banks afford a highly satisfying picture; after paying out for the first and second war loans, the deposits are still 1,250 million marks more than at the beginning of 1914.

Among the four million subscribers to the third war loan, there were three million of less than 5,000 marks income. This was, in fact, a national loan, such as England tried to raise, but failed to do so.

"ARTFUL" DECEPTION.

I repeat these statements to show the state of mind of the enemy, people, created by an artful, unscrupulous system of deception by the enemy Government's Press. The German is too objective and too scrupulous to make the same mistake, but he sees his own difficulties more clearly than those of the enemy.

The war costs of all the belligerents are now daily from 320 to 330 million marks, of which two-thirds is the enemy's share. With a hundred millions daily of war costs, England has beaten us, and in the total amount of accumulated war costs England also stands foremost.

Germany and Austria are covering the greater part of the war costs by long running loans. Among our enemies, England alone succeeded also with such a procedure; but, with her 18,500 million marks, not in the same degree as we, with our 25,500 millions. France so far has raised only a nominal amount of war costs by ten years' obligations, and the remainder by short-term credits from the public and the Bank of France.

The English 3 per cent. loan was a failure, which rendered the market unfit for similar loans. England helped herself with Treasury bonds until the market was glutted with them.

In July England chose a 4½ per cent. loan, which in reality was a 5 per cent. one, and again a failure as regards the result, and its influence on the condition of the money market. The difficult conditions of the English money market was accompanied by the deterioration of the English rate of exchange. England was faced with a convulsion of her prestige on the international money market, and the endangering of her supply of war material and provision from America.

Under the pressure of this situation, England and France sought credit in America. The result did not correspond with expectations, so that both soon tried to obtain further credit. The lack of success was greatly due to the resistance of American citizens of German origin.

Dr. Helfferich, concluding words were the most interesting. After drawing a comparison between the course of allied securities in France, England, and Germany before the war and now, he said:—

"We are almost exclusively paying to ourselves while the enemy pays abroad. Therein lies a guarantee that in the future, too, we shall maintain the advantage."

It must be added that money is a different thing with regard to England than with us. The British Empire is to a great extent built up on, and maintained by, British money-power. England has founded her alliances and waged her wars mostly with money.

In the present war, also, England hoped to work by this method, but our brave troops forced England to stake—not only English money, but also English blood.

The raising of strong armies increased the English war-costs incalculably, and brought English finances to a state continually described by British statesmen as extremely serious.

With the shaking of British financial powers the foundation of the British Empire is tottering.

Germany's relation to money is different. She can bear to become poorer, but still remains what she is. We overcame the Thirty Years' War, and the Napoleonic wars; we were sucked dry, plundered, beaten, and cut up; but we always worked our way up and grew together again.

But when the British Empire has gone to pieces it will never rise in a millennium; and this England pronounces the ominous word of "a war of exhaustion."

BULGARIA FROM WITHIN.

UNDER THE GERMAN YOK.

CONFLICTING EMOTIONS.

A Bulgarian who has recently arrived at Salonika writes as follows in a local journal:—

"The situation in Bulgaria is extremely obscure. The nation is divided into two camps. The populace, which was more or less discontented at the beginning of the war, is now intoxicated by the successes of the army in Serbia. For the moment it is entirely faithful to the Radoslavoff Cabinet, and still more to King Ferdinand."

"On the other hand, the more enlightened portion of the population, which has imbued democratic principles, remains unchanged in its hostility to the Government. This element constitutes a force which naturally remains concealed, but works below the surface. Its partisans are everywhere in the Army, in the civilian population, and even among the officials of the Government. It is certain that in the ranks of the Army there are today to be found a large number of those who at the outset of the war were known as 'the malcontents.'"

CALLING A HAIR.

"For some days past a movement has begun to take shape throughout the country; the populace, though still incited by the triumphs of the Army, is beginning to insist that the war should come to an end with the occupation of Serbian Macedonia. It declares, with much truth, that Bulgaria took up arms with the sole object of realizing her national aspirations; now that the 'unredeemed' regions have been won, there is no longer any reason for continuing a conflict which will only increase the losses of the Bulgarian Army. To this the Government reply:— 'We must continue the war because we must remain faithful to Germany, because we have united our fortunes with those of the Austro-Germans, and because, in order to assure the permanent possession of the conquered territories, we must contribute to the common victory.'"

The Bulgarian losses in the war, according to this authority, have been very heavy. Basing his estimate on information supplied to him by officers of the General Staff, he puts the total casualties at 100,000 men killed, wounded, and missing. The greatest losses were suffered during the fighting in north-eastern Serbia and at Katchanik. The schools and public buildings at Sofia are all crowded with the wounded. In order to prevent the population from witnessing scenes which might alarm and discourage it, the sanitary authorities of the Army have, he writes, installed a number of field hospitals in deserted regions adjoining the old Serbo-Bulgarian frontier.

THE FEAR OF RUSSIA.

A contributor to the Rumanian journal *Nationalul*, describing a visit to Rusechik, states that passengers arriving by the steamer from Giurgovo are rigorously searched, and all, except Germans, must submit to the confiscation of their books and journals. Notices warning the public to "Beware of Spies" are posted up in the streets and in the cafés, and figure conspicuously in the newspapers. The Alexandrovski Street, formerly a flourishing commercial centre, is now deserted; many shops are closed; public offices and private houses have been converted into hospitals; numerous women in mourning attire may be seen in the streets.

The fear of a Russian invasion is universal, and by order of the General Staff, which, the writer states, is mainly composed of German officers, fortifications on the heights commanding the Danube and in the neighbourhood of the Rumanian frontier are being hastily thrown up by German soldiers and supplied with German artillery. German officers control a series of observation stations which are furnished with searchlights and apparatus for wireless telegraphy, and act along the river and the frontier to the Black Sea. The river is patrolled nightly by Austrian monitors and German torpedo-boats with lights out. The civil, as well as the military, administration at Rusechik is subordinated to the German command, who act as he pleases; the inhabitants feel that they are treated as a conquered people, and their discontent increases daily.

AUSTRALIA'S WILLING
SACRIFICE.

Speaking at a farewell banquet given in the Parliament House by the Federal Ministry, Mr. Fisher dwelt on the willing sacrifice of Australia to help the Empire to victory. It was no spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm. In every bereaved home that he had entered he had found pride in the husband or brothers or sons who had died fighting for the Empire. "No one, he continued, would have thought that Australia could have risen to the occasion as she had. It was inconceivable and would have been laughed at before the war. The democracy rose like one man with the wealth and resources of the country to support it. It was as great a surprise to the Mother Country as to themselves. The speech aroused great enthusiasm."

We know how to possess what we want, to live and to fight. Bread, potatoes, and other necessities are cheaper than in England and France. The enemy shall know that we had rather forgo all abundance and bear all hardships than suffer an enemy's command. The enemy shall know that beside that, our sharp sword, unbroken fighting spirit, and confidence in victory are at our disposal.

The German iron fist which has now blown up the Iron Gate and opened the broad road to the East is ready, if her enemies wish to strike anew. The responsibility falls on those who cannot make up their minds to draw conclusions from our war successes, and who still talk of our destruction."

NOTHING THE SAME AGAIN.

LIFE AFTER THE GREAT WAR.

[BY TWELVE MEN.]

The great war has altered the social face of Europe just as much as the glacial epoch once altered its physical surface.

The Hohenzollern glacial period has set back the growth of civilization by a hundred years; it has crumbled Europe's social structure, stunted its arts and sciences, and withered away its wealth of travel and intercourse. A hundred years hence the people of every warring nation will still be taxed by the debts of the great war; dreadful memories will still keep a spiritual and social gulf between civilised Europe and the Teuton.

Twenty-five million men have taken up arms. It is estimated that nine million already have been slain or disabled, and that the total destruction of life in Europe in two years of war will be twenty millions.

This is the combatant waste alone. Civilian populations everywhere in Europe even of neutral nations, are affected by the physical and nerve stress of Armageddon. Nearly everywhere the birth-rate is falling, the death-rate rising. British births are already 40,000 a year less and deaths 80,000 more than in 1913, a net deficit of 80,000 lives a year—the total population of whole towns like Coventry or Northampton, Paris is losing similarly, and Berlin and Vienna much more heavily.

When the great war is over a shrunken Europe will realise that no plague of the Middle Ages ever ravaged it like the black death that came from Potsdam.

The direct monetary cost of the war to the belligerents can be put at nearly ten thousand million pounds a year, figures that, like the astronomers' distances, out-pass the human conception. Titanic as they are, the figures of the indirect cost of the war exceed them; lost trade, lost production, and creation of science art, humanitarianism and discovery that have perished in culture.

Europe after the war will be a little Europe, with a population not much greater than the population of Europe before the Napoleonic wars, a Europe with these stupendous social problems:

Three women to two men of marriageable age.
More old men than young men.
More boys than workers in their prime.
More physically unfit than physically fit.

Millions of men to be fitted again to civil employment, millions of women who have learned man's work and earned his wages.

Millions of manual workers who will have become accustomed to wages twice or three times as high as they earned in pre-war days, and who will still expect those wages.

Greatly diminished food supplies for many years owing to ravage of cultivated lands, diminished breeding stock, and shortage of production.

High commercial freights, dear imports, and handicapped exports, owing to shortage of ships.

These are only a few of the major problems that will confront the pessimists who prophesy industrial revolution. There are other prophets who mutter of a war of that sex rivalry and antagonism whose grim beginnings we British saw in days when the "surplus" woman was only one to every seven men.

There are other pessimists who prophesy that the century after the great war will have to be spent in sheer material rebuilding, and that all the sciences will stand still, and the arts languish, all the humanities rust, while a shattered Europe lies in a spiritual and intellectual stupor like that strange stupor of the "Dark Ages."

Safe prophets are ordinary citizens; who say to each other so often, "Our old life has gone; nothing will ever be the same again." The social face of Europe is changed. Old classes and castes have been levelled; new and assertive classes have risen. Many men have been broken, many men have been lifted. There were democrats when the war broke out who cried in despair, "This is the end of democracy." There are other voices which whisper now, "Democracy alone will emerge stronger from the war—and what will its demands be?"

As in the great things, so in the smaller things, it will be a new world. Look at the map of Europe and remember how the tourist agencies had made it a holiday ground for us. For a generation to come the centre of that map is blotted out. What Britain will take samples or patterns to Berlin? What tourist will talk in our time of the Rhine or of the Black Forest? The great war has set back European travel and comity to the days of the stage coach.

Turn from the Continent to home, and think of the 1914 world. Already all its chronicles of the war are dusty and unreal. Where are its "celebrities" and its "notorieties," its puppet passions, its "isms" and "antis"? Where are its parties and politics, when the party politician has become an effigy to smile at in a museum? We got it not in the late summer of 1914 that the "tango" was the newest revelation, golf the serious preoccupation of multitudes, and the coming League football season the sole preoccupation of greater multitudes? In July, 1914, the "daring" actresses, the "realistic" novelist, the man who had broken a record on a billiard table, commanded our homage. The summer of 1914 was the last performance of a state comedy. The book of words is torn up, the theatre is in the hands of the war-breakers, its licence is revoked, its players have forgotten their parts and have crept away.

Nothing will be the same again. We must make our best of a harder world and a narrower world. Europe can rebuild herself only by that stern efficiency of Rome when she first rose by Tiber. The curfew hour of all who survive these days will be late, the play hours short, the pleasure money scanty. But, despite all the prophets of woe, the changed world is going to be a better world. There days of our best and agony have backed out new touchstones of values and worth. Hundreds of thousands of the new men will come home from the battlefields to claim voice and power among the masses;

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 11.00 a.m.—The anti-cyclone has moved slowly to the eastward and weakened.

Pressure has risen moderately over N. Japan and has decreased moderately over the remainder of the area.

Moderate N.E. winds may be expected over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Area	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between the 10th and 11th	The same as Hongkong and Neighbourhood.
East coast of China between the 10th and 11th	The same as Hongkong and Neighbourhood.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
Alyan 13, J. H. Street	Singapore
Bukondel, High Street	Delhi
Fongai c/o Wings	Magdalena
Footscroft, 217, Winkles St. Maudslayi	London
Hew Pat Hee, c/o Wing Wo	Chong
Marica Roterto	Singapore
Manisa	Manila
Manisa	Manila
Paul	London
Piroha	Bombay
Singapore	Singapore

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
Tital	Shanghai
Scott	Amoy
Ben, J. H. Lane	Shanghai
Chong	Amoy
Austrailist of Hokkaido, Administration Yamada	Yokohama
Confined	Japanese
General Consulate	Sapporo
Kanyuen	Shanghai
Cheechengohun, Chan yue	Shanghai
Jeem, Wirigle St.	Amoy
N. scollin As or Hotel	Amoy
Chowkumang, Kungsho	Shanghai
Long, Connaught Road	Shanghai
U. S. S. Pongwong	Manila
Achard, Chartered Bank	Tokio

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
Septuagesima Sunday, 20th February. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Gospels, Epistles, etc.
St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.
St. Paul's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.
St. Paul's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.
St. Paul's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 20th February. Septuagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns 13, Responses, Psalms, Venite, Epistles, Gospels, etc.

Bovril develops
big reserves of
strength

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

The most famous "Walker"
in the world isJOHNNIE
WALKER—The "Walker" that has made a track
round the globe.JOHNNIE WALKER,
"White" Label. Over 5 years old.JOHNNIE WALKER,
"Red" Label. Over 10 years old.JOHNNIE WALKER,
"Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed same Quality
throughout the WorldTo be obtained from:
P. H. H. COOPER & CO., Tientsin.
THE HANKOW DISPENSARY, LTD.,
Hankow.CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
Sole Agents for
Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai.JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.,
Scotch Whisky Distillers, GLASGOW, Scotland.20,000 DOCTORS
are recommendingPLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

"It yields a delicious beverage Ten Times More
Nutritious than ordinary Cocoa."—Vide Lancet.THE
SWAN
FOUNT
PEN,

DEFIES HEAT

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FREE.

Its perfect fit and scientific construction preventing that annoying clogging and evaporation of the ink which attends the use of the old-fashioned dip pen or the cheap and nasty type of fountain pen. The "Swan" has a perfect inkfeed, is fitted with a gold nib iridium tipped, does not leak, and is easily filled and cleaned.



SOLD BY ALL JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS.

MABIE, TODD & Co.,
Manufacturers, LONDON.LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO
BRAIN AND
NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It restores vitality, improves circulation, nervous system, the or neuritis, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion. The cause of it, by far the greatest, is the decay of the nervous system, and the consequent loss of vitality. Vetarzo, therefore, can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation, tracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who have so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO
BLOOD
MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equaled by all cases of prostration, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. It is a tonic in its action, it purifies and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expelling disease, whosoever and in whatsoever form it may be, removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolored, roughened and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhea, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy, scrofula, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, gonorre, or dermal disease, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking coughing, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle or other remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL CHURCH LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit, do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOT'S & CHEMISTS.

P. & O. S. N. CO. P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DEPARTURE	REMARKS
SHANGHAI ...	NANKIN	21st Feb.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, NOB, and YOKOHAMA ...	Capt. G. Manby	23rd Feb.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA ...	NANKIN	24th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA ...	NANKIN	24th Feb.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 20th Feb. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 20th Feb. D'light.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"WENHOU"	On 21st Feb. 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 22nd Feb. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 23rd Feb. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th Feb. 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 25th Feb. 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI".
 MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
 SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. SS. "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "LUCHOW", "YINGCHOW" and "SHANTUNG".
 "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
 For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

ISWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 25th Feb., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 29th Feb., at 2 P.M.

FOR SWATOW.

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... SUNDAY, 20th Feb., at 10 A.M.

The ss. "Haimun" for Amoy Passengers only.
 Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIE & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

SS. "JATAN" 6013 tons, Captain C. P. Sedden, will be despatched to SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 21st February.

SS. "MULALA" 4114 tons, Capt. S. G. Cave, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, on 21st February.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 11th February, 1916.

AGENTS

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS ...	20th Feb.	On 15th Mar., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE ...	16th Mar.	On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN ...	6th April	On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

AGENTS

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMER	TO	LEAVE	LEAVE	CONNECTING STEAMER	DATE AT	DATE
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON	DEPART	ARRIVE
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
Feb. 12	NANKIN	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA	Mar. 26	April 2
Feb. 17	NANKIN	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	April 9	April 16
Mar. 12	NOVAKA	Mar. 10	Mar. 24	MAIWA	April 23	April 30
Mar. 18	MALTA	Apr. 2	Apr. 7	HIVA	May 7	May 14
Apr. 9	NAGOYA	Apr. 7	Apr. 12	MOOLTAN	May 21	May 28
Apr. 23	NANKIN	May 1	May 5	MAJOA	June 4	June 11

Steamers proceed via Bombay.
 Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
 Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return	2nd Saloon	"B"	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return	2nd Saloon	"B"	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return	2nd Saloon	"B"	Accommodation	Single	Return

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

(INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSIT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS

STEAMERS	LEAVE	LEAVE	LEAVE	LEAVE	DEPART	DATE
YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	SINGAPORE	MAIWA	DEPART	DATE
about	about	about	about	about	about	about
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
Mar. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	May 4	May 12	May 12

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £28 Single £27 Return, 2nd Saloon £22 Single £23 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £24 Single £23 Return, 2nd Saloon £19 Single £20 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	FOR	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBBEN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE ...	HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomioka	13,500	THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA ...	IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto	16,000	THURSDAY, 9th Mar., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, RAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE ...	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Higo	12,500	TUESDAY, 22nd Feb., at Noon
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON ...	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagaoka	19,500	TUESDAY, 7th Mar., at Noon
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	TANGO MARU Capt. Oyoda	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KORE ...	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 11th Apr., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KORE and YOKOHAMA ...	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano	12,000	SATURDAY, 4th Mar., at Noon
SHANGHAI, KORE and YOKOHAMA ...	KIRIN MARU Capt. Takaki	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Feb., at Noon
SHANGHAI, KORE and YOKOHAMA ...	PENANG MARU Capt. Kishikida	8,000	THURSDAY, 14th Feb., at Noon
SHANGHAI, KORE and YOKOHAMA ...	CEYLON MARU Capt. S. Fujino	12,500	FRIDAY, 25th Feb., at Noon
SHANGHAI, KORE and YOKOHAMA ...	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Tanaka	16,000	THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon
SHANGHAI, KORE and YOKOHAMA ...	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Ope	16,000	THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 800.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " 2nd Single Yen 400.	" " 2nd Single Yen 325.
" " Return Yen 600.	" " Return Yen 450.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$60.15.0	To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$30.
To Sydney, 1st Single \$40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single \$41.
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$160.	To Kobe, 1st Return \$135.
" " 2nd " " 80.	" " 2nd " " 65.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Yen 1,045.

For further information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos 292 and 1941.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

STEAMER	TO	LEAVE	LEAVE	DATE AT	DATE
YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	MANILA	DEPART	ARRIVE
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
Feb. 12	NANKIN	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA	Mar. 26
Feb. 17	NANKIN	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	April 9
Mar. 12	NOVAKA	Mar. 10	Mar. 24	MAIWA	April 23
Mar. 18	MALTA	Apr. 2	Apr. 7	HIVA	May 7
Apr. 9	NAGOYA	Apr. 7	Apr. 12	MOOLTAN	May 21
Apr. 23	NANKIN	May 1	May 5	MAJOA	June 4

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10., RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS

MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND-THE-WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines

and the Trans-Pacific Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For CORONEL via JAPAN PORTS, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 18,000—15 knots ... SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DUL, ACTING AGENT.

TELEPHONE 191. King's Building. 1913

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KORE, AND AMOY ... On 23rd Feb.

YOKOHAMA ... On 14th March.

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and HONOLULU ... On 18th Feb.

PORTS ... ATLANTIQUE ... On 4th Mar.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer "CANADA MARU" ... T. Suruga ... SATURDAY, 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Paroes.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer ... Captain ... Leaving

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "KAIJO MARU" ... Captain ... SUNDAY, 20th Feb., at Noon.

"DAIGI MARU" ... T. Kozaki ... SUNDAY, 27th Feb., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "SOSHU MARU" ... Captain ... WEDNESDAY, 1st Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR TAKAO (DIRECT)

Steamer "NANKIN MARU" ... Captain ... SUNDAY, 20th Feb., at Noon.

"SHIBETOKO MARU" ... Captain ... TUESDAY, 22nd Feb., at Noon.

These Steamers of Coast and Foreign Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Sun Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI

MANAGER

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

56

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	DATE
Hallow and Haiphong	Lobong	Saturday, 19th, 7.00 A.M.
Saigon	Yongnia	Saturday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Demotous	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
San Francisco	Yongnia	Saturday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Yongnia	Saturday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yongnia	Saturday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Saigon, Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, Bombay, Western Australia, India, Amoy, Hayer and Europe	Andre Lobon	Registration ... 3.15 P.M. Letters ... 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chenian	Saturday, 19th, 4.15 P.M. Letters ... 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Huichow	Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kuangsang	Saturday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Haiman	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Borneo and India via Calcutta	Kaio Maru	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Japan	Monday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Norikin	Registration ... 10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 26th Feb.)	Wenchow	Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji	Kuangsang	Monday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Canada via Victoria, B.C., North and South America via Seattle	Kamohara Maru	Registration ... 10.15 A.M. Letter ... 11.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Chienhua	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 26th Feb.)	Ashut	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Nora	Registration ... 4.15 P.M. Letters ... 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, AND JAPAN VIA MOJI	Tamsang	Wednesday, 23rd, 2.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Miyasaki Maru	Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 26th Feb.)	Kilano Maru	Thursday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	Hitachi Maru	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, Bombay, Western Australia, India, Amoy, Hayer and Europe	Namur	Thursday, 24th, 1.15 P.M. Letters ... 2.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 15th Feb., at 5 P.M.	Sinkiang	Thursday, 24th, 2.15 P.M. Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Haiching	Friday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 28th Feb.)	Beijun Maru	Saturday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kuichow	Monday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji	Tsuyuan	Registration ... 10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		

* Supervised correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	8.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Queung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shuenakok, Shaan and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regia. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sapnei	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan, Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.30 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
Kunchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukung	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.



From top to bottom of a House Hall's Distemper is the quickest, cleanest and most healthful form of decoration, as well as the one which conforms most to the requirements of modern fashion and good taste.

Sanitary Hall's Washable Distemper

makes beautiful washable walls. It is applied with a white wash brush, distemper, and destroys all microbes, dries like flat paint, and sets hard as cement. It contains no lead and therefore does not discolour or turn black, nor crack, scale or peel off. Made in two qualities for indoor and outside work. Sold and used by decorators everywhere.

Simple Signs Card and full particulars post free on application to
WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LIMITED.

Sole Agents, South China.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 18th.

On LONDON —	Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
	Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
On PARIS —	Bank Bills, on demand	278
	Credit, at 4 months' sight	280 1/2
On GERMANY —	On demand	nom.
	NEW YORK —	
	Bank Bills, on demand	46
	Credit, at 60 days' sight	nom.
On BOMBAY —	Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
	Bank, on demand	143 1/2
On CALCUTTA —	Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
	Bank, on demand	143 1/2
On SHANGHAI —	Bank, at sight	73 1/2
	Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA —	On demand — Pence	92 1/2
On MANILA —	On demand — Pence	92 1/2
On SINGAPORE —	On demand	82
On BATAVIA —	On demand	108 1/2
On HONGKONG —	On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON —	On demand	7 1/2 p.m.
On BANGKOK —	On demand	7 1/2 p.m.
	SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.20 n.
	GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$57.50
	SILVER, per oz.	25 1/2

SUMMARY OF CLOSING.

Hongkong, 30 cents piece	8 1/2 discount.
Hongkong, 10	8 1/2
Canton, 20	\$17.30
Canton, 10	\$15.50

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 18th FEBRUARY, 1916.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	RETURN ON LAST DIV.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125 all	(\$320, sales 1/10n	8 p.c.
China Banking Company, Limited	60,000	\$125 all	\$10 1/2, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1 all	\$4.90, buyers	7 p.c.
China Petroleum, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10 all	\$10.10	
COTTON MILLS—				
Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50 all	T. 90, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Kang Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10 all	T. 72	
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75 all	Tls. 71	
Laon Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 43	
Booykoo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 140, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50 all	\$29, buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	60,000	\$50	\$75 1/2, sales	4 1/2 p.c.
Docks and Wharves	50,000	\$50 all	\$98, (old), sel.	3 1/2 p.c.
H'kong & Kwloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all	\$84, (new), sel.	
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all	T. 65, buy 1/10n	
Shai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10 all	Tls. 10 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
New Engineering & S. B. Works Ltd.	40,000	\$10 all	Tls. 90	
Shai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$10 all	\$10, sel. & buy.	4 1/2 p.c.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10 all	\$43 1/2, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	20,000	\$50 all	\$112 1/2, x div. buy.	6 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	6,500	\$25 all	\$180	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$10 all	\$32	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	325,000	0/1 all	\$64, sel. 1/10n	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	6 1/2 p.c.
INSURANCE—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	5 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$100	\$20	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$20	5 1/2 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	5 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	14,000	\$250	\$100	5 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	14,000	\$100	\$20	5 1/2 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100 all	\$102, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100 all	\$95, sales	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10 all	\$6 1/2, x div. buy.	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$40, x div.	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	70,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 105	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50 all	\$86, buyers	
Manchappri tot Mija, (Bosch-an) Landbow exploitable in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10 all	Tls. 38 1/2, buy.	
Mining—				
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1 all	35, sellers	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1 all	29 1/2, buyers	
Bank Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1 all	\$3.50	
Tromok Mines, Limited	150,000	\$1 all	\$10	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 1/2	\$10 1/2, buyers	
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$137, sel. & buy.	
Leeson Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100 all	\$138, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50 all	\$125 1/2, buyers	5 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.P. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15 all	\$19 1/2, x div.	4 1/2 p.c.
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.	60,000 pref. 60,000 ord.	\$5 all	\$104, buy.	7 1/2 p.c.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,610	\$1 all	98 1/2, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10 all	\$33 1/2, sel. & buy.	7 1/2 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25 all	\$29	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5 all	\$3 1/2, sales	
BROSSE AND DISPENSARIES—				
Fernal, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7 all	\$5, sellers	7 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	40,000	\$10 all	\$5.50, sel. & buy.	6 p.c.
Wales Waterworks Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$15 1/2, x div.	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886.	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February, 18th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.10	30.03
Temperature	64	62	63
Humidity	72	92	83
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	4	2	4
Weather	b	o	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 17th 64

Lowest open air Temperature on 17th 58

'EMBASSY'

A PURE VIRGINIA HAND ROLLED CIGARETTE.



WE NOW HAVE LARGE STOCKS OF THIS CHOICE CIGARETTE.

AGENTS:

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$4,500,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling ... \$1,500,000

Silver ... \$1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Mr. M. D. LINDSAY—Chairman.

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODD, Esq., on P. H. HOLYMAN.

G. T. M. WILKINS, Esq., J. A. FLEMING, Esq.

C. S. GILBERT, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. SHILLIN.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two (per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " " "

" 12 " 5 " " "

J. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1914.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow,

Wanchow, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tsin-

kiangpo, Soochow, Hankow, Shanghai,

Iohang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking,

Tongshan, Luanchow, Tangshan, Hing-

tai, HANGKOW: Wenchow, Shaochow,

Chishan, Lanchow, Kowloon, Ningpo,

KATOW: Changchow, Siping, Lohs,

Chowien, Tientsin, Cheowtsun, Fushan,

Linhai, Lintung, Tientsin, Yikhai,

Haiming, Chefoo, Tientsin, TAIYUAN:

Yancheng, Foochow, CHANGCHUN:

Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen,

Harbin, Tientsin, Tieling, Chinchow,

Antung, CANTON, KUIYANG, PEKING:

Kueichow, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and

Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every

description of Banking business transacted;

loans granted on approved securities. Special

facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1914.

[17]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... \$1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or

shorter periods at rates which will be quoted

on application.

WM. DICKSON

Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

[132]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL

CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... " 12,500,000

Reserve Funds ... " 4,150,000

President: TETSUO SAKURAI, Esq.

Vice-President: KOUZO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

SHIMOKI SADA, Esq.